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THE JORDANIAN INTERNATIONAL

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WEATHER FORECAST - PARIS:
Temp. 14-17 (67-63). Tomorrow variable.
(55-59). Yesterday's temp. 13-17.
WIND: Variable. Temp. 15-5 (59-41).
variable. Temp. 15-4 (59-41). Yesterday's
temp. 15-4 (59-41). CHANDEL: Signi-
ficant. Temp. 20-4 (68-41). NEW YORK:
Temp. 17-10 (63-50). Yesterday's temp.
17-10 (63-50).

Austria	10 S.	Lebanon	41.00
Belgium	15 S.F.	Luxembourg	15 L.F.
Denmark	3 S.F.	Morocco	4 D.
France	11 S.	Netherlands	15 S.F.
Germany	2 F.M.	Nigeria	45 S.
Greece	5 P.	Norway	215 M.F.
India	120 D.M.	Portugal	10 S.
Italy	10 P.	Spain	35 P.F.
Japan	15 D.F.	Sweden	2.25 S.F.
South Korea	4.00	Switzerland	1.50 S.F.
Taiwan	30 S.F.	Turkey	1.57
U.S.A.	250 L.F.	U.S. Military (Bor.)	50.50
U.S.S.R.	1.5 L.F.	Yugoslavia	1.50 D.

526 PARIS, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1974 Established 1837

Europeans Ask U.S. to Halt Bid to Cut Oil Price

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1 (WP).—Repeatedly voicing fears that they are facing an economic crisis paralleling that of the 1930s, the ministers of Britain, France and West Germany warned the United States today to abandon its fight for lower oil prices and join instead in finding some means of financing the



Yakubu Gowon

Nigeria Chief Wants to Halt Rule

Oct. 1 (Reuters).—Yakubu Gowon today said a four-year-old pledge to Nigeria to civilian rule saying that such a "pre-move" would throw the country into confusion again.

Gowon, the head of state, pledged in 1970 after the death of General Abacha, which had ended a 2 1/2-year rule, to transfer power to a civilian government. In a statement to mark the 14th anniversary of his independence, Gowon said he had already emerged from the "dark days" of the military rule, and he had already emerged from the "dark days" of the military rule, and he had already emerged from the "dark days" of the military rule.



WELL-WISHER—A woman patient at Long Beach Memorial Hospital grasps the hand of former President Richard Nixon. She told him "God bless you" while he was being wheeled down corridor for further tests during treatment for blood clot.

Sirica Opens Watergate Trial of 5 Cover-Up Jury Selection Is Started

By Robert Siner

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1 (UPI).—The Watergate cover-up trial of five former Nixon administration officials opened today as U.S. District Judge John Sirica began the slow process of selecting a jury.

In the same courtroom where he presided over the original Watergate break-in trial almost two years ago, Judge Sirica started the general questioning of 150 prospective jurors drawn from a panel of more than 1,000.

Former President Richard Nixon has been subpoenaed both by the prosecution and by one of the defendants, former White House domestic adviser John Ehrlichman. But Mr. Nixon is in a Long Beach, Calif., hospital, and his doctors said that although there was evidence of partial disintegration of a blood clot in his lung, Mr. Nixon should not travel for at least a month, and perhaps three months.

Dr. John Lungen said that Mr. Nixon probably would leave the hospital by Saturday, but will have to wear a support stocking on his left leg and avoid prolonged periods of travel by airplane or car.

It could be "at least a month, maybe three months," before the former president should travel, he said. Dr. Lungen, questioned about the possibility of a written deposition, said that if one were required, Mr. Nixon probably could provide it in "two or three weeks."

the cover-up defendants also had named the former president as an undisciplined co-conspirator after being advised by special Watergate prosecutor Leon Jaworski that they did not have the constitutional authority to indict a president.

A small number of demonstrators had gathered outside the courtroom and Ehrlichman was struck on the shoulder and spat upon by one of them. Inside the courtroom, Ehrlichman and his co-defendants appeared (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Ford Will Testify in Person To House Unit on Nixon Pardon

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1 (WP).—President Ford offered yesterday to appear in person before a congressional subcommittee to answer questions about the circumstances under which he pardoned former President Richard Nixon. He is expected to appear next week.

This development was the result of two weeks of prodding by Rep. William Hungate, D-Mo., who had attempted by writing and calling the President to get answers to questions raised by angry members of the House in resolutions of inquiry. Rep. Hungate, who is chairman of the Subcommittee on Criminal Justice, said that the White House told him that this would be the first time since Abraham Lincoln appeared during the Civil War that a president in office had testified before a congressional committee.

Rep. Hungate said that he was "impressed by President Ford's desire to set the record straight personally."

When Rep. Hungate first forwarded to the President 14 questions asked by Rep. Bella Abzug, D-N.Y., and Rep. John Conyers, D-Mich., in the resolutions of inquiry, Mr. Ford replied with a letter saying that he or his aides had answered all the questions at press conferences. He enclosed transcripts of their remarks.

Inflation Boosts U.S. Arms Bill By \$16.9 Billion, Cuts Feared

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1 (AP).—Because of inflation the estimated cost of major U.S. weapons programs shot up \$16.9 billion in the three months ended in June, the Pentagon announced today. In a quarterly report, the Defense Department said that the estimated cost to complete 42 aircraft, missile, Navy ship and other programs was expected to reach \$133.6 billion. Pentagon spokesman William Beecher said: "Obviously, some programs are going to have to be cut back."

Mr. Beecher also forecast a substantial increase in next year's defense budget request, which will go to Congress in January. Asked what he thought the reaction of Congress would be to the new cost figures, Mr. Beecher said: "The fact that we are having a serious inflation in the economy is no surprise to anybody."

Defying Veto Threat Senate Reaffirms Ban On Turkish Arms Aid

By Spencer Rich

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1 (WP).—Defying a presidential veto threat, the Senate today reaffirmed its ban on military aid to Turkey and also voted to cut off all military funds to Chile.

The Senate also rejected a move to bar all economic and military aid to oil-producing nations that have raised their prices. The 55-38 vote against aid to Turkey and the 47-41 vote against aid to Chile came after President Ford, in a statement at the White House, warned that he would veto the spending resolution to which the amendments are attached unless the language on Turkey is softened. The basic resolution is a stopgap measure to provide funds for various federal programs.

Reflecting the slightly jaundiced attitude toward Mr. Kissinger which has been surfacing lately, Sen. Eagleton said Mr. Kissinger's diplomatic needs do not justify ignoring the law. "Our distinguished secretary of state is famous for his tilts. He tilts in Chile. He tilts in Vietnam. His most famous tilt was his Bangladesh tilt," Sen. Eagleton said.

"But the current tilt, the current tilt toward Turkey, is immoral, unwise and illegal... We have but one role to play. That is to speak our minds, to vote our consciences and to enforce our laws. If we do not do that, then we might as well just have government of one man and let Congress be an anachronism, which some people think it has become already."

Despite pleas by Sen. Scott, Majority Leader Mike Mansfield, D-Mont., and Sen. Gale McGee, D-Wyo., that Sen. Eagleton's language would insult the Turks (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

To Curb Financial Abuses House and Senate Conferees Agree on Election Reform Bill

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1 (WP).—House-Senate conferees agreed today on all basic provisions of a sweeping election reform law after dropping a proposal to finance congressional campaigns from the public treasury.

The bill is aimed at curbing the influence of big-money contributors and at clearing up the kind of abuses revealed in the 1972 election races and in the Watergate scandal.



Sen. Howard Cannon

Independent enforcement body," consisting of six members with civil enforcement powers. It called the bill a whole "historic campaign reform legislation."

Key provisions of the bill, to go into effect in the 1976 elections: No individual may contribute more than \$1,000 to any one candidate in a federal election, primary or runoff campaign (\$3,000 all told), and if he supports a number of candidates in different parts of the country, his aggregate of contributions to the candidates cannot exceed \$25,000. No organization may contribute more than \$5,000 to any one candidate's primary, general election or runoff (\$15,000 all told).

It provides a new system of government subsidies of up to \$30 million for each major-party presidential candidate and clamps sharp limits on donations by wealthy individuals and organizations and on how much a candidate for the House, the Senate or the presidency may spend on his election campaign.

Senate Rules Committee chairman Howard Cannon, D-Nev., who was instrumental in working out final compromise provisions this morning, said that despite earlier hints of a presidential veto, "I think the President could sign it now that congressional public financing has been dropped. A few final details will be worked out tomorrow."

Common Cause, a citizens' organization that was the strongest backer of the congressional provisions, said it was disappointed at the dropping of the subsidies for House and Senate races, but pleased with "creation of a strong independent enforcement body."

Wilson Makes EEC Policies Major British Election Issue

LONDON, Oct. 1.—Prime Minister Harold Wilson and Foreign Secretary James Callaghan tonight focused on the Common Market as a major issue in the general election campaign.

In a hard-hitting speech on the eve of crucial talks in Luxembourg on the latest European Economic Community farm-price crisis, Mr. Wilson said that the market had become a shambles.

And Mr. Callaghan, who will take part in tomorrow's Luxembourg talks of Common Market foreign and farm ministers, said it was time the community's Common Agricultural Policy broke loose from ideology and based itself on the realities of agriculture.

Mr. Wilson repeated the Labor pledge that the British people should have the right to decide about the market "through the ballot box."

The Labor party is pledged to renegotiate Britain's membership terms in the EEC, obtained by the Conservative government that was ousted in the Feb. 28 elections.

Mr. Wilson repeated the Labor pledge that the British people should have the right to decide about the market "through the ballot box."

Meanwhile, a record total of 2,192 candidates had filed for the 635 seats in Parliament at the filing deadline yesterday. The list includes a Conservative and Labor candidate for each of the 623 seats in England, Scotland and Wales, 616 Liberals, 71 Scottish Nationalists and members of the rightist National Front party, the Communist party and fringe groups. There are 42 candidates for the 12 seats in Northern Ireland.

Red China Marks 25 Years; Mao, Chou Miss Mass Rally

PEKING, Oct. 1 (Reuters).—The sky over Peking exploded in a spectacular display of fireworks tonight in celebration of the 25th anniversary of the People's Republic of China.

But Chairman Mao Tse-tung and Premier Chou En-lai, guiding lights of the Communist state since its inception, did not turn up for the dazzling display. Wang Hung-wen, No. 3 in the hierarchy, who was only 14 when the Communists seized power in 1949, joined 100,000 persons in the Peking Workers' Stadium to watch the show—the high point of festivities.

The presence of Mr. Wang and the absence of Chairman Mao, 80, and Premier Chou, 76, served as a reminder that the reins of leadership must be passed into younger hands as the old guard fades away. Chairman Mao has shunned



Chinese, in traditional dress, walk through a park in Peking yesterday during 25th anniversary celebration.



Vasco dos Santos Goncalves

Spinola Supporters Purged

Portugal Calm as Goncalves Acts to Consolidate Power

From Wire Dispatches

LISBON, Oct. 1.—Portugal was outwardly calm today as Premier Vasco dos Santos Goncalves moved to consolidate the power he won yesterday with the resignation of President Antonio de Spínola.

The armed forces had been placed on full alert last night as a precaution against a possible coup. Gen. Goncalves met with Pres-

ident Francisco de Costa Gomes, backed by the armed forces to replace Gen. Spínola, sources close to the government said. The Premier also consulted with other civil and military leaders on replacing conservative officials purged in the crisis.

Those purged included three of Gen. Spínola's supporters in the seven-man Coordinating Commission of the Armed Forces Movement, the junta that was set up after the April military coup, and the ministers of defense and information.

Only Changes

Gen. Goncalves said these would probably be the only changes in the government. The remaining ministers—Communists, Socialists and military men who resigned automatically at Gen. Spínola's decision—were again sworn in tonight.

Government sources said Gen. Goncalves was considering personally assuming the information post, whose importance he had stressed in a news conference earlier today.

An armed forces communiqué said the arrests of suspect civilians would continue following the roundup of rightists allegedly involved in planning for the abortive pro-Spinola demonstration scheduled for last Saturday.

A spokesman told foreign newsmen today that Gen. Goncalves had said that the promised spring elections would be held as scheduled "unless something unexpected occurs."

Navy Comdr. Freire Montes, the spokesman, said Gen. Goncalves had stated this at a press conference last night for the Portuguese press only. It was not published in today's newspapers.

The Premier's statement, as reported by Comdr. Montes, was the first time a member of the ruling group had attacked any conditions in public to organizing the first free elections in Portugal for nearly 50 years.

Sandis Give Malta \$5-Million Loan

VALETTA, Oct. 1 (Reuters).—Prime Minister Dom Mintoff last night announced a major cabinet reshuffle and the obtaining of a \$5-million interest-free loan from Sandi Arabia.

In a nationwide broadcast, the Prime Minister also announced reductions in the price of gas, electricity and fuel oil but did not mention gasoline, which at present costs \$1.40 a gallon.

Mr. Mintoff said the reduction in oil prices was made possible by the Sandi loan—payable in 20 years, by oil-storage capacity made available by British military services on the island, and by the payment of \$5 million (\$9,500,000) by the U.S. Texas Co. for oil exploration rights off Malta.



FOOD-BEARER—Archbishop Hugo Polanco makes one of his trips into the Venezuelan Embassy in Santo Domingo, carrying food for terrorists and their hostages.

Terrorists in Santo Domingo Reaffirm Ransom Demands

SANTO DOMINGO, Dominican Republic, Oct. 1 (AP).—Terrorists who took over the Venezuelan Consulate in this Caribbean nation reportedly are holding firm to ransom demands for the release of a woman official of the U.S. Embassy and six other hostages.

The six terrorists are demanding the release of 37 imprisoned guerrillas and \$1 million in ransom. They also demand the release of one imprisoned terrorist leader, without any money payment.

The U.S. government has declined to pay ransom for the release of Miss Hutchinson.

Archbishop Polanco, who carries food and medicine to the consulate every day, spoke with an unidentified man who came onto the porch to meet him.

Reporting later to newsmen, the prelate said he had definite word that one of the kidnappers was wounded but did not describe the nature of the wound.

According to one report, a guerrilla accidentally shot himself in the foot Friday.

The archbishop said he proposed that the injured man be taken to the Peruvian or Mexican Embassy in exchange for the women hostages. He said this proposal was turned down.

The wife of the captive Venezuelan vice-consul arrived from Caracas. She and three relatives of a captured secretary stood in front of the consulate offices and waved to the captives inside.

In Caracas, the Dominican ambassador told newsmen: "My government guarantees the terrorists that they can leave the country providing they free their hostages. However, we refuse to negotiate the other demands made by the terrorists."

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Policy Seeks to Regain Occupied Territories

Fahmy Links Oil to Mideast Peace

By Marilyn Berger

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Oct. 1 (UPI).—Egyptian Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmy told the General Assembly today that the Arabs had used their oil only to secure their "legitimate rights" and only after "warning the countries which assist Israel" in occupying their territories.

Mr. Fahmy responded to statements last week by President Ford and Secretary of State Henry Kissinger concerning what were called the catastrophic consequences of a continued policy by the oil cartel to rig prices at artificially high levels. In doing so, Mr. Fahmy directly linked the supply of Arab oil to the settlement of the Middle East problem.

Mr. Kissinger has sought to break the link between the issues of supply and price of oil on the one hand and the Middle East controversy on the other.

But Mr. Fahmy insisted upon the connection. "This question cannot be tackled on the basis of isolating its political factors from economic considerations," he said.

Mobilize Their Oil

"When the Arabs decided to mobilize their oil to serve the battle that affects their destiny," he added, "they did not in reality and in all fairness manipulate the destinies and fate of peoples. The Arabs shared nothing but love and sympathy for all peoples but, when they took their action, they were replying to a rash policy adopted by some statesmen without any consideration for Arab interests. They also used their oil only within the limits that would secure for them their legitimate rights."

Mr. Fahmy said the Arab countries lifted the oil embargo "immediately after the countries against which it was imposed—in particular the United States—changed their attitude and directed their policy toward contributing to a just and lasting settlement."

Mr. Fahmy also answered Mr. Kissinger's argument that the oil prices were rigged at a high level by a political decision and that they could therefore be lowered by political decision.

Economic Factors

Mr. Fahmy emphasized economic factors. The price of oil, he said, went up only after the prices of other raw materials and manufactured goods had gone up.

Moreover, he said, the industrialized countries controlled the prices of their goods through "speculations and monopolies regardless of the requirements of the world." Finally, he said, the Arabs were not alone in raising prices but joined with other oil producers.

"The attempt to distort the reputation of Arab countries and defame them will only lead to widening the gap between the parties concerned and this is bound to delay reaching a balanced solution," he said.

Last night, the Arab League told Mr. Kissinger that his Middle East achievements to date were insufficient to gain an Arab-Israeli peace and urged him to intensify his efforts.

Mr. Kissinger, who had earlier announced a four-day trip to the Middle East starting Oct. 9, expressed his determination to use all of America's influence to attain time seeking a lasting settlement.

The United States will "spare no effort" in its current effort to promote peace in the Middle East, Mr. Kissinger said, adding, "With your understanding and support, I am confident we can make progress."

In an exchange of toasts at a

dinner which Mr. Kissinger offered for members of the League, Lebanese Foreign Minister Fawzi Nafie, speaking to 20-nation group, said: "The we have reached today is a sary and useful but it is not sufficient to achieve peace. Only a preliminary stage has opened the door."

Intensification of Effort
The present circumstances require an intensification of efforts," the Lebanese diplomat said.

"I can say our expect from you are as great as responsibilities which shoulder," Mr. Nafie added.

Mr. Kissinger urged the once again to recognize the world economy is interdependent and that harm done to nations by raising oil would inevitably hurt the as well.

Algeria, Iraq, Libya and Democratic Republic of the Congo declined to attend the dinner. U.S. officials said.

Those who attended in representatives of Egypt, Iran, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Oman, Mauritania, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, the Arab Emirates and the Arab Republic.

Mr. Kissinger will follow trip to the Middle East extended trip to the Soviet Union, Pakistan, Bangladesh and possibly Yugoslavia, Iran, American officials today.

2 Arabs Killed in Clash

TEL AVIV, Oct. 1 (UPI).—Two Arab guerrillas today second clash in less than a month close to the Lebanese front the sixth such encounter.

Syrian Urges Halted

DAMASCUS, Oct. 1 (AP).—Syrian Defense Minister Hafez Assad today called for a halt to fighting against Israel and that Syria possessed what could hit any point Jewish state.

Gen. Assad accused Israel of lying about its peaceful intentions and of trying to maintain current status quo that keep most of Syria's Golan Heights in Israeli.

House and Senate Conferees Agree on Election Reform Bill

(Continued from Page 1)

to \$30 million each; in primaries, to \$10 million for each candidate for all primaries combined.

No House candidate could spend more than \$70,000 in the primary and \$70,000 in the general election, plus an added \$14,000 in each case for fund-raising.

A Senate candidate could spend up to 8 cents per voting-age person in his state, or \$100,000, whichever was more, in his primary, plus an added 20 per cent for fund-raising; and up to 12 cents per voting-age person, or \$150,000, plus the added 20 per cent for fund-raising, in the general election. Statewide House candidates would be treated the same as a senator.

National committees and state committees could spend up to two cents per eligible voter in presidential, Senate and House races in addition to what the candidate himself spends.

Presidential candidates of major parties would receive the

entire \$30 million which they are allowed to spend in the general election from the government, out of the tax-checkoff fund set up three years ago for presidential races but never used. It now has about a \$30-million balance and will have much more by 1976.

In addition, any candidate in presidential primaries could receive government subsidies of up to half the \$10-million spending limit on a 50-50 matching basis, provided he first raises \$100,000 in "seed money" from private sources in small contributions to show broad support.

The major parties would also get \$2 million each for their conventions.

Minor-party candidates would be eligible for subsidies in proportion to their party's total votes.

Leftist Students In Athens March On U.S. Embassy

ATHENS, Oct. 1 (UPI).—Leftist students, shouting anti-American slogans, demonstrated in front of Athens University tonight and then defied the government by marching on the U.S. Embassy. There were no incidents before the crowd dispersed.

The government had banned the planned march yesterday under martial law.

Police did not follow the marchers, but a police spokesman said a strong force was guarding the embassy.

There were anti-American demonstrations in Athens and other Greek cities last summer, and a case of U.S. servicemen were burned to protest the failure of the United States to prevent Turkey's invasion of Cyprus. Today's demonstration was called to support the Greek Cypriots.

"CIA—military police—treason," "Pigs go home" and "All the fleets out of the Mediterranean," the demonstrators' placards read.

Elizabeth to Visit Japan
LONDON, Oct. 1 (AP).—Queen Elizabeth and her husband, Prince Philip, will pay a state visit to Japan from May 1 to 12 next year, Buckingham Palace announced today.

Greeks to Learn Another Greek

ATHENS, Oct. 1 (AP).—A government decree has ordered that "demotic" Greek, the colloquial language, be taught in elementary schools rather than "Katharevousa," the unadulterated Greek favored by purists.

The decree, soon to be extended to secondary schools, ended decades of debate that at times has provoked rioting.

The dictatorial regime which ruled Greece for seven years until July had damned demotic Greek as "vulgar," "un-Greek" and even "Communist."

A government report published with the decree said: "Demotic Greek is the living language of our people. It is the most expressive organ for our national needs."

Psychological Problems Also Are Posed by Mastectomies

By Judy Klemesrud

NEW YORK, Oct. 1 (NYT).—What has been called "the operation that women fear most" was performed Saturday on Betty Ford, the President's wife.

The operation is a mastectomy, or surgical removal of the breast. It causes many women to worry that they are somehow "incomplete," that their husbands will view them as deformed, and that they may no longer be able to wear beautiful clothes, play tennis, swim and do the other things they used to do.

Until a few years ago, mastectomy was a taboo subject for public discussion. But beginning in 1972, prominent women such as Shirley Temple Black and Marjorie Bayne, the wife of Sen. Birch Bayne of Indiana, began talking publicly about their mastectomies, helping bring the subject into the open.

Since then, the various forms

of the operation—radical, modified, simple and lumpectomy—have been discussed on television talk shows and written about in popular books and magazines. A volunteer organization of mastectomy survivors called Reach to Recovery has sprung up to advise and assist women after they undergo the operation. The group has 3,000 members.

Fearful Aspects
Still, the fearful psychological aspects of the operation do not seem to have been greatly diminished, judging from interviews with women who have had the surgery.

"The first thing you think about is whether or not you're going to live," said Teresa Lasser, 51, of Manhattan, who founded Reach to Recovery in 1963. "And then the second thing you think about is how the man in your life is going to react. You wonder, 'Will he think I'm the same

woman he loved before the operation?'"

Mrs. Lasser, the widow of J. K. Lasser, the author of "Your Income Tax," had a radical mastectomy in 1952 in which a breast and part of her chest and underarm were removed.

She recalled that for seven months after she went home from the hospital, her husband hid in the bathroom while she undressed in the closet. "He thought he couldn't bear to look at her body; he thought she would be embarrassed if he did. Eventually, they talked out the problem, and it was overcome."

"I guess the most important thing is to have a very loving husband," said Paula Green, the president of Green, Dolmarch, Inc., a Manhattan advertising agency. Miss Green, who is in her late 40s, said she had a radical mastectomy 15 years ago, after she had been married for 11 years.

Most cases of breast cancer are found by the woman herself, when she notices a lump, a thickening, or a sore that does not heal. Unfortunately, in about 90 per cent of the cases, the disease has spread beyond the breast by the time it is detected, which greatly reduces the chance of cure. Most mastectomy patients are middle-aged or older.

Adrienne Johnson, who was only 20 when she had a radical mastectomy last year, said it had

"My husband [John Gluckman] is very supportive, and I have the feeling that President Ford is, too," she said. "John treated me like he always did, and he held my hand—all the way. I felt badly that he was getting less than he should, but he never made me feel like I was less than a woman."

"Really," said Miss Green, whose agency produced a prize-winning television spot called "Breast Self-Examination" for the American Cancer Society, "losing a breast is the same thing as losing a finger. It doesn't change the person."

A Gallup poll last year found that U.S. women were more worried about breast cancer than any other disease. However, fewer than one in five examined her breasts regularly, and only half had annual breast examinations by physicians, the poll found.

Most cases of breast cancer are found by the woman herself, when she notices a lump, a thickening, or a sore that does not heal. Unfortunately, in about 90 per cent of the cases, the disease has spread beyond the breast by the time it is detected, which greatly reduces the chance of cure. Most mastectomy patients are middle-aged or older.

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U.S. Bans Production Of Two Pesticides

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1 (AP).

Environmental Protection Administrator Russell Train today banned production of the pesticides aldrin and dieldrin because of evidence that they may cause cancer.

Mr. Train's decision allows the continued sale and use of existing stocks of aldrin and dieldrin, widely used on a variety of crops. But effective immediately it prohibits further production until proceedings begun in 1971 are completed and a decision is reached about a proposed permanent ban on the products' sale and use.

Senate Reaffirms Ban on Turkey Arms Aid

(Continued from Page 1)
and undermine negotiations, Sen. Scott's move to reverse yesterday's vote lost by the wide 59-29 margin.

Before giving the continuing resolution final approval, the Senate also adopted, 65 to 28, an amendment by Sen. Walter Mondale, D-Minn., to include in the spending authority economic aid to Israel at an annual rate of \$200 million and for military aid to Israel at an annual rate of \$100 million.

An amendment proposed by Sen. Alan Cranston, D-Calif., to slash foreign aid by \$1.1 billion and phase it out altogether by next June was approved, 51 to 32, and one by Sen. Dick Clark, D-Iowa, and Sen. Harold Hughes, D-Texas, to limit fertilizer aid to Vietnam to \$85 million, was approved 59 to 31. Sen. Clark said fertilizer aid was so heavily concentrated on Vietnam that the starving nations cannot get enough.

In another vote yesterday, the Senate killed, 46 to 33, a move by

Inflation Hits Senators at Belt Level

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1 (AP).—The price of bean soup went up 28 per cent, from 35 cents a bowl to 45 cents, as inflation hit the Senate restaurant this week.

Across-the-board increases on most foods were posted because of steadily growing costs. A cup of coffee went up from 20 cents to 25 cents,

3 Killed in Argentina

BUENOS AIRES, Oct. 1 (Reuters).—Two men and a woman believed to be leftist urban guerrillas were killed today in a gun battle with police in Cordoba, bringing the death toll in the current wave of political violence in Argentina to at least 93 in less than three months.

Sirica Begins Selection of Cover-Up Jurors

(Continued from Page 1)

Judge Sirica then began the sifting of general questions in open court concerning obvious prejudice, possible relationship to a person involved in the case and other factors that would automatically exclude a prospective juror from the panel.

When finished with such queries, the judge will question the remaining veniremen privately.

First Question
The first question asked the prospective jurors was whether any of them would be "most uncomfortable" by having to serve on this sequestered jury or that it would be serious interference with something you had planned or something you feel obligated to do.

More than 90 persons stood in response and Judge Sirica then questioned them more closely at the bench. Most of them were excused.

Later, both prosecution and defense attorneys will question the

jurors. Selection of the panel alternates is expected to last a week.

Yesterday, Judge Sirica, the trial of Gordon Strassford, former aide of the seven men origin dicted in the cover-up, 1 day's proceedings.

Charles Colson, the old son indicted in the overcharges against him d after plea-bargaining and into guilty on another ch June. He is serving a one to three years in a prison.

There had been no form to quash the two subpoenas for the attorneys for Mr. Sirica's presidency or under public and congressional pressure over Watergate, phlebotomy and blood clot caused the former pre hospitalization prevent I peering to testify, the court appoint a physician to e the former president to de if he could travel.

President Ford pardon Nixon last month and the former president cannot prosecute in the case. F trial may reveal more fu former president's role scandal.

Liechtenstein Jail Pinch
VAUDUX, Liechtenstein, Oct. 1 (AP).—Liechtenstein authorities reported today that for the first time the principality's prison is overcrowded. There are 15 prisoners in the 10 cells.

19 Convenient Holiday Inns in Africa.

Gaborone, Maseru, Bellville, Ermelo, Hluhluwe, Johannesburg, Newcastle, Oudtshoorn, Pietersburg, Port Elizabeth, Wilderness, Durban, Mbabane, Bulawayo, East London, Harrismith, Ezulwini. Opening soon: Capetown, Johannesburg-Milner, 50 more in Europe.

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icates, Art, Gold

estors Seek Alternatives,
ert U.S. Stock Market

By Michael C. Jensen

YORK, Oct. 1 (NYT).—treds of thousands of estors in these days of ing prices on Wall on Smith, a 43-year- trumpet player and re proprietor, has pulled his money out of stocks based something he con- more attractive—in his 3 Treasury bills.

U.S. investors are selling all of their stocks, and ics might ordinarily be and bonds, turning ocks on the securities

ason: Over the last few ay investors have taken al shellacking. As a nce, in the last two r the first time in de- number of individual are has declined—by at million, according to the t Stock Exchange, which hat its figures are only te. Others put the level ions much higher.

e of the huge sell-off of nds have become avail- other types of invest- The question is: What e done with the money?

pectacular Route

ike Mr. Smith, who used avily invest in mutual ven chosen the relatively inspecular route of high-yield government r, perhaps certificates it, savings certificates mercial paper. Others ng their extra cash into ic investments.

icago, for example, 7 were beating inflation ing in antique art. They 15,000 five years ago, and o have tripled their

o men are Sam Misew- ordinator of audio-visual or the Standard Oil Co. ia, and Richard Weldon, n specialist with the al Insurance Co. of They have bought such 11th-century porcelain,

gress Action

ged to Void
n Tapes Pact

INGTON, Oct. 1 (AP).—y Congress to void for- sident Richard Nixon's nt permitting destruction he House tapes by 1984 ed yesterday at a House ittee hearing.

John Brademas, D-Ind., of the House Privileges ittee, denounced the t-worked out when Ford pardoned Mr. s "an offense against

Rep. Brademas said ought to find the book- in Nazi Germany.

archivist James Rhoads, of a commission that views with alarm "the rection agreement, in- s would favor legislation d administration cannot e agreement.

ademas said that he sents will reverse the t-but added that he is hile legislation can be hile Feltling subcom-

se members urged Rep. to act on their bills. Mr. Nixon's tapes and ible property and to them for Watergate s and later public

Opposition
ew Gas Tax
Changeable

NOTON, Oct. 1 (WP). House Press Secretary Jensen asserted agat that President Ford op- 10-cent-a-gallon tax

but reported that the has said "he has at and" on anti-inflation such as this one.

sten acknowledged that a tax increase is among considered by Mr. new Economic Policy t be emphasized that nation for the tax has e to the President.

2, 30, in response to Mr. Neesen's predes- terHorst, said that Mr. authorized him "to say e he is not in favor" of s tax.

Saturday, William Sel- cutive director of the Policy Board, said that s excise tax "is one of s being considered."

en yesterday held firm d his statement that he in favor" of the tax. ne implication, by citing ent's "open mind," that dent's views could be

y and Korchnoi
Draw in Chess

W, Oct. 1 (Reuters).—tchukin and Anatoly day agreed on draw th move of the seventh their chess match to challenger to world Bobby Fischer, of the

ates, a Russian grandmasters y four moves from yed-out position be- being that further play ne was pointless. After ne, Karpov holds a 2-0 he match.

Japanese tempera paintings, and tables made from cherry, burl, mahogany and walnut wood.

This winter, the two men said, they plan to invest heavily in Oriental art, old Delft china, signed French and English an- tique bronzes and English-gauze paintings.

Loss of Liquidity

Although a drawback to invest- ing in such items is the loss of liquidity, or the ability to convert an investment quickly into cash, Mr. Misewski said there always was a buyer, if he wished to sell an antique. "I ship it off to Christie's or Park-Bernet and let them auction it for me," he said.

The number of individual owners of stock in the country grew steadily from about 6.5 million in the early 1960s to an estimated 32.5 million in early 1972.

About two years ago, however, the trend began to reverse itself, and early this year the number was estimated to be about 30.9 million. In addition, millions of investors reduced their stock holdings.

A result of the stock-market exodus was that many brokerage firms, hard-hit financially, opened special departments dealing in insurance, real-estate trusts, commodities, options and other alternatives to stocks and bonds.

Many investors, however, decided to avoid brokerage firms altogether.

Novel Approach

A relatively novel approach was taken by Nancy and Dale Reinher of Georgetown, Conn. The couple evaluated their financial position—savings certificates, stocks and real estate were among their holdings—their career goals and the economy. They decided they wanted to go into business for themselves.

Borrowing money from a bank and dipping into their savings, they set up a business with \$30,000. Mr. Reinher, formerly a sales executive with a large company, became a manufacturer's representative. He bought a franchise operation, which sells bedroom furnishings in nearby Westport.

"We feel we have more control than before," Mrs. Reinher said. "Our personal success or failure is more closely held by us."

A less-rigid investment alternative enjoying popularity is the savings certificate, sold by banks and paying interest rates ranging from about 8 per cent to 11 per cent or more, depending upon the amounts of money involved and the length of time the money is left in the bank.

Miami Widow

Jane Schwartz, a Miami Beach widow, said that she maintains a small savings account and adds to it \$1,000 savings certificates whenever she can.

Another Miami investor, a 31-year-old attorney, said that she has been investing in large-denomination certificates of deposit by forming pools with five or six other persons. Each of the pool partners puts up about \$20,000 toward a \$120,000 certificate, which yields about 11 1/2 per cent annually.

"With our present 12 per cent inflation," she said, "it's the only way not to lose too much on the real value of the dollar."

Some investors have been cashing in their savings certificates, which pay less than certificates of deposit and are issued in smaller denominations, to invest in U.S. Treasury bills.

Converting to Cash

Melvin Rieberg, a 45-year-old Philadelphia accountant, said he began about a year ago to convert certificates into cash so he could buy Treasury notes in \$5,000 denominations that averaged an annual return of about 9 per cent.

Another Philadelphia, Samuel Jacoby, 64, took a different approach. Once a big stock market plunger, Mr. Jacoby, who is a vice-president of a lumber company, said that he was putting his money in a real-estate subsidiary established by his employer.

In addition to making a "six-figure" investment in the subsidiary, he said, he also recently bought some tax-exempt bonds yielding 8 per cent.

"I'm content to stay the way I am now," he said, "although I could see myself attracted back to the market if the climate improves."

There is another investment vehicle that will be available at the end of the year, and possibly sooner.

Legislation has been passed and signed into law which will allow Americans to legally own gold bullion for the first time since 1933. It takes effect on Jan. 1 unless President Ford invokes it sooner.

Gold ownership has its risks, but investors like Frederick Scott, of Charlottesville, Va., find it inviting. Mr. Scott, 70, vividly recalled the stock-market crash of 1929, and said he wanted to hedge against a similar collapse.

"I would like to be able to put my order in for the first day if I could become available," he said.

In many persons interviewed, an air of resignation was noticeable, and a "selling that inflation had become an almost insurmountable barrier to earning a profit on an investment."

"We're keeping up," said a Washington retiree who has put \$5,000 into a three-month savings certificate, "but not with inflation."

"What else could we do that would be better?" sighed his wife.



LIFE IN A BUBBLE—David, the three-year-old boy who lives in a plastic enclosure at the Texas Medical Center



in Houston, climbs into his bedroom, at left, and rides a tricycle around his sterilized quarters, at right.

U.S. Boy, 3, Has Lived Only in Bubble, May Never Get Out

By Paul Reccer

HOUSTON, Oct. 1 (AP).—David is a 3-year-old who has never known a mother's kiss or the touch of a bare human hand. He lives in a plastic bubble, and doctors say there's no certainty he'll ever live elsewhere.

David suffers from a disease known as severe combined immune deficiency. His body has no immune defenses against disease. Even bacteria that most people can easily throw off could kill him.

For three years he has breathed filtered air, eaten sterilized food and been cuddled only by hands wearing big, black rubber gloves which extend through the wall of his bubble.

He was delivered by Caesarean section Sept. 21, 1971, and was immediately put into a plastic-walled bubble.

Thinking of "Getting Out"

"It's only in the last month or six weeks that he's begun to think about getting out," Dr. David Freedman, a professor of psychiatry at the Baylor College of Medicine, said.

"I think that the next step is for him to try to remove himself from that room. The whole question is, how long can you keep someone in a goldfish bowl."

At the request of the boy's mother and father, hospital officials have declined to give the

youngster's last name or identify his parents. They said he has a sister.

Dr. Freedman said that, so far, David's development—physically, intellectually and emotionally—has gone well.

The boy is brighter than most children his age, his language skills are advanced and "he already knows his letters," Dr. Freedman said.

Agile and Strong

The boy is also agile and strong. He jumps and climbs and plays ball inside his 9-foot by 7-foot by 6-foot bubble with more skill than most 3-year-olds. He sleeps in a tunnel-shaped annex to the bubble.

David knows his mother and father, even though they've been only faces on the other side of a plastic wall. He responds to them with affection.

"David doesn't know there's other ways of expressing affection," Dr. Muriel Deamond, a professor of pediatrics at Texas Children's Hospital, said. "It's been startling to me how much human feeling has gotten through that plastic."

"There hasn't been any skin-to-skin contact, but there's been lots of cuddling with the gloves."

He goes home in a portable bubble and stays with his family every six weeks or so. He

lives there in a grouping of bubbles.

But for David, this is no longer enough. Dr. Freedman says the boy is beginning to bargain, in a 3-year-old sort of way, for freedom from his plastic cage.

Once, when he saw his father working, he said, "You let me out of this bubble and I'll help you."

Another time, he told his mother, "When I get out of this bubble, I'll go with you to the kitchen."

What the future holds is uncertain.

David's condition occurs about once in every 10,000 births. For most, death comes in eight or nine months, usually from an infection.

Dr. John Montgomery and Dr. Raphael Wilson, co-leaders of a team caring for the child, say the boy has only eight types of germs in his body, all apparently acquired from food. None are dangerous.

Awaken Immunity

What the doctors hope to do is to awaken David's natural immunity. Next week, they plan to try injections of a thymus extract that has been used in research. Several other techniques have also been attempted.

But Dr. Montgomery says, "We don't know anything at

this time that holds promise of a permanent cure."

"One possibility is that we will not have to do anything," Dr. Wilson said. He said that two German infants, held in isolation for two years, spontaneously developed immunity.

There's a possibility that David could some day leave the bubble in a special suit, similar to the space suit that astronauts wore on the moon. Space scientists are experimenting with such a suit for David.

Doctors say the youngster bounces around his small plastic home with abandon, playing with a ball, climbing inside a large, plastic frog and spending hours playing with visitors and watching television.

Stays Up for the News

"He loves 'Sesame Street,'" Dr. Montgomery said. "He'll even stay up to watch the news."

Music is piped into his chamber, and "his favorite record is 'The Beatles,'" Dr. Deamond said.

His sterile room has some advantages. For instance, he cannot have dental decay because there's no bacteria to cause it. And his occasional cuts have healed rapidly.

"I have never felt sorry for David," Dr. Montgomery said. "You must consider the alternative."

Bipartisan Plan Attacked

U.S. House Debates Reforms
In Structure of Committees

By Richard L. Madden

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1 (NYT).—The House yesterday began debating how to reorganize itself, with some senior Democrats attacking a bipartisan panel's six-month-old proposal for restructuring of committees.

By a surprisingly large margin—58 to 25—the House approved the ground rules for debating the issue after Rep. Richard Bolling, D-Mo., chairman of the bipartisan committee that drafted the plan, warned that it would be "unthinkable" for the House not to face the issue.

The strength of sentiment for the first reorganization of House committees since 1946 is expected to be tested over the next few

days when voting starts on a long list of amendments.

Pending on the House floor are three reorganization plans. One, drafted by the Bolling committee, would make sweeping changes such as restricting representatives to serve on only one major committee, dividing the Education and Labor Committee, increasing the power of the Rules Committee and reducing the jurisdiction of the Ways and Means Committee.

A second proposal, compiled by a committee of the Democratic caucus headed by Rep. Butler Hansen of Washington, would make fewer changes in the existing committee structure. A third plan, by Rep. Dave Martin, R-Neb., seeks to strike a compromise between the Bolling and Hansen plans.

Rep. Leonor Sullivan, D-Mo., chairman of the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee, said that the Bolling proposals "would tear asunder the fabric of the House and lead to a great deal of lasting bitterness."

Wiretapped Aide
Files Civil Suit
Against Nixon

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1 (NYT).—Former President Richard Nixon was named today as a defendant in a civil lawsuit brought by a former National Security official whose home telephone was tapped by the government between 1969 and 1971.

Morton Halperin, an aide to Henry Kissinger when the wiretapping was initiated, charged Mr. Nixon with having participated in illegal electronic surveillance and with having helped to conceal from the Justice Department the record of the operation.

In a letter to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee in July, Mr. Nixon took full responsibility for having authorized the wiretapping. Between May, 1969, and February, 1971, it involved 13 government officials and four newsmen.

President Ford's pardon of Mr. Nixon does not exempt Mr. Nixon from potential civil liability of the wiretapping.

Mr. Halperin is asking for injunctive relief and monetary damages, including \$100 for each day the wiretap was in place, the maximum award prescribed by law.

Aide Says Bonn
Has Plan to End
EEC Farm Crisis

HAMBURG, Oct. 1 (Reuters).—Agriculture Minister Josef Ertl said tonight that West Germany had worked out a compromise proposal to end the European Economic Community crisis over Bonn's rejection of a 5 per cent increase in farm prices.

Mr. Ertl said that the proposal was decided on here tonight by Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and other ministers. It will be put to the conference of Common Market agriculture and finance ministers in Luxembourg tomorrow, he added.

The proposal is aimed at reconciling national subsidies and Common Market regulations, Mr. Ertl said.

He gave no details of the plan. Chancellor Schmidt, Economics Minister Hans Friderichs, Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, Interior Minister Werner Maihofer and four junior ministers worked on the plan with him, he said.

The ministers were in Hamburg for the annual congress of the Free Democratic party, the junior partner in the West German government.

'Smart Robot' Sought in U.S. for Earthly, Unearthly Tasks

By Marvin Miles

PASADENA, Calif., Oct. 1.—A particularly smart robot is being developed for possible exploration of the planets and it may lead to the use of artificial intelligence systems to perform some of man's more dangerous or monotonous jobs.

Sponsored by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the robot is being designed by the Jet Propulsion Laboratory in conjunction with a team from the California Institute of Technology that is working on one portion of its computer brain.

It will have metal arms and hands, television and laser eyes and wheels for legs, according to William Whitney, technical chief of the program.

The immediate objective, he said, is to test the feasibility of performing scientific work on a planet without having to control the robot with a constant stream of instructions.

Russia's Rover

In this regard, the approach of the JPL differs from Russia's moon rover, a machine that required constant attention from earth.

The smart robot now being assembled by the JPL as a test model would have more self-reliance and eventually, perhaps, would be able to accomplish complex tasks on its own.

"It will be able to work in a complex, realistic environment and make some choices on its own," Mr. Whitney said. "It will analyze a pick up rocks and analyze a machine to extract information from it."

It should be able to estimate the density of rocks it picks up, he added, and perhaps it would be capable of developing its own plans for certain tasks.

The robot also must have a survival capability that would enable it to move around boulders on its own and recognize craters and cliffs to avoid being damaged.

Communications Lag

Artificial intelligence of this level is required because of a communications lag that could range from 12 minutes to a half-hour for a round-trip message between earth and Mars.

To be effective, Mr. Whitney pointed out, the robot should have enough autonomy to operate and survive during this interim and ideally would function with earth controllers serving only as advisers.

Meir Weinstein, visiting assistant professor of computer science at Caltech, is directing a team of graduate students developing an "executive program" for the robot, a system by which scientists and engineers would communicate with it.

"There is a great interest in the field of robotics," Mr. Weinstein said. "The National Science Foundation, for example, is funding studies of industrial automation robots."

Advanced robots, he noted, eventually might be put to work on a variety of earthbound tasks in environments that are hostile to man, such as fire-fighting, working in radioactive areas or mining the sea floor.

Sections of the robot are being

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Civil Servants Get
Pay Rise in U.S.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1 (AP).—President Ford today set at 5.52 per cent the pay rise for federal employees, rejecting proposals for a larger increase.

The salary increase for an estimated 2.5 million civilian and military employees goes into effect immediately.

Mr. Ford had sought to delay the raise for three months, but the Senate voted 10 days ago to grant the salary increase on Oct. 1 as scheduled. Even with the Senate action, however, it still was up to the President to set the size of the increase. Union representatives had proposed an 8.4 per cent increase.

S.C. Democrats Pick
Dorn as Candidate

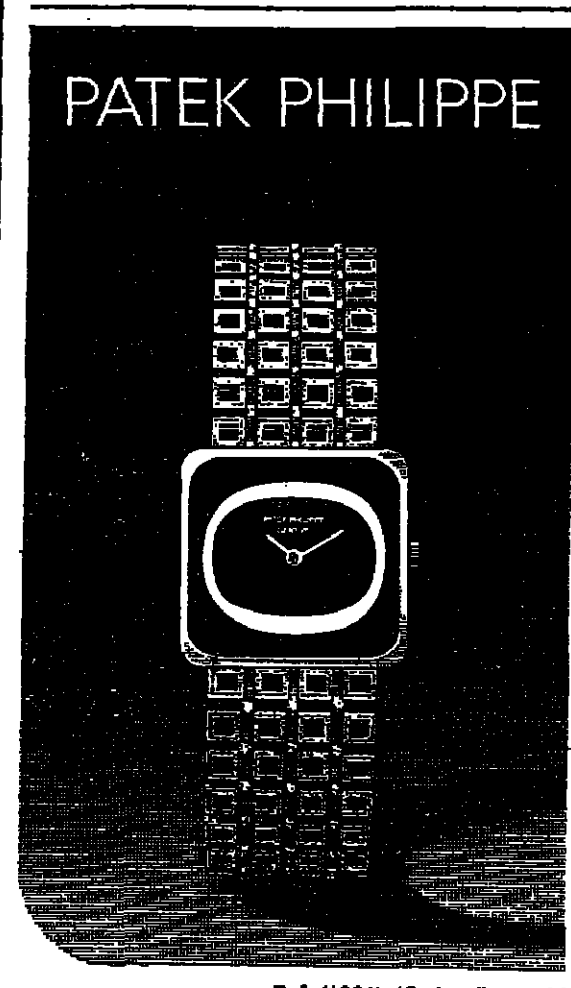
COLUMBIA, S.C., Oct. 1 (AP).—Rep. Bryan Dorn was chosen yesterday at a state party convention to replace Charles Ravenel as the Democratic gubernatorial candidate.

Mr. Ravenel defeated Rep. Dorn in a runoff primary July 30, but the South Carolina Supreme Court later ruled that Mr. Ravenel was ineligible to serve as governor because he did not meet the state's five-year residency requirement. Mr. Ravenel has appealed the ruling to a federal court, and Mr. Dorn said that if the ruling were in Mr. Ravenel's favor he would step aside and campaign for Mr. Ravenel.

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Unconventional Diplomacy

Relations between the United States and Castro's Cuba have never fitted into any very formal pattern, and have engaged the attention of many historians and publicists in trying to track down the tentative zig-zags and the flamboyant sags of their jagged course. It is quite in keeping with the kaleidoscopic past, therefore, that the first demisemi-official efforts to bring some kind of normality to those relations should be highly unconventional.

The gesture from Washington was made by two members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Sens. Javits and Pell. They were greeted in Havana with warmth and sent home in a glow of hope. But in between, Fidel Castro let loose a fine rhetorical fireworks display, directed against U.S. policy.

It would be easy enough to retort to Castro's charges of Washington's interference abroad by citing the once quite unanimous opinion in the Americas that Cuban revolutionary intervention in the domestic concerns of neighbor states was a clear and dangerous fact. And to point out that Washington's folly and wrong in the Bay of Pigs was followed by Havana's folly and wrong of importing offensive missiles. But a sequence of exchanging charges will not resolve the basic problem of Cuba's position in today's Western Hemisphere, to say nothing

of a large number of other American capitals.

There are real difficulties in improving discourse and trade between Cuba and the United States, quite apart from the confusions and bitterness created by the events of the past dozen years. There are claims and counter-claims involving money; there is the status of the U.S. base on Guantanamo; there is the Cuban association with the Soviet Union. One does not hear much of the Monroe Doctrine in these days: It has been largely overtaken by technology and events. But the missile crisis is not all that distant in time, détente is not all that secure, Castro is not all that independent to remove the island—90 miles from Florida—completely from strategic considerations.

Nevertheless, it is possible now to move toward bringing Cuba into a less strained connection with the mainland. Other Latin American states want it to be done, and have taken steps in that direction; both Cuba and the United States could benefit by it, and the mutual risks that loomed so threateningly during the cold war have sensibly diminished. What specific avenues were opened by the Javits-Pell mission remain to be disclosed, but the atmosphere seems favorable to at least explore them. Unconventional diplomacy can have its advantages in unconventional situations.

Aid Endangered

The Ford administration has chosen to risk two of its most urgent foreign economic programs rather than tolerate a modest—and probably ineffective—congressional effort to limit presidential discretion in the disbursement of foreign aid funds.

Neither a \$200-million program for food and nutrition assistance nor the \$350 million earmarked for economic development in Egypt and Syria would be likely to clear the Congress if the White House's present legislative strategy were allowed to prevail. As it is, Monday's legislative maneuvers by both supporters and opponents of the administration seemed to throw the whole foreign aid program into question.

The administration has found fault with four provisions in the foreign aid bill as it was expected to emerge from the Senate: A sharply lowered ceiling on aid to Indochina, a ban on aid to Turkey, and repeal of two long-standing loopholes by which the President could redistribute aid allotments and draw down defense department stocks of military material for other countries' use.

upon a simple declaration that he found it in the national interest to do so.

Virtually on the eve of a touch-and-go Senate debate, the administration reinforced the critics of foreign aid by indicating it would prefer no new programs at all to a bill containing those restrictions. This seems in itself a dubious ordering of priorities. The strategy envisaged that the two endangered programs could be revived in some other legislative form. It seems a grovelling misreading of congressional sensitivities to imagine that measures sought by the administration could somehow be reinstated without having the restrictions sought by Congress reinstated at the same time.

The promised aid to Egypt is central to Secretary of State Kissinger's credibility as a Middle East negotiator, just as a tangible offer of technology for food and nutrition relief is a key step in the American campaign for international economic cooperation. It is more important to the country that these programs not be sacrificed than that the President's discretionary powers be retained.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The Diplomats Protest

The tradition of American professional diplomats is to accept without public complaint the appointment of noncareer ambassadors—and to make the best of it. Many a Foreign Service officer has worked overtime to make up for the incompetence of an ambassador who had obtained his job by cash contributions or service to his political party.

Now, with refreshing boldness, the American Foreign Service Association has challenged President Ford's nomination of Peter Flanigan as ambassador to Spain and has condemned the "sale, rental or auction of ambassadorships." The diplomats ask the Senate Foreign Relations Committee for "the most careful scrutiny" of Mr. Flanigan, recalling that he was linked in Watergate

testimony to the appointment of Dr. Ruth Farkas as ambassador to Luxembourg, allegedly in return for a large contribution to President Nixon's 1972 re-election campaign.

The association might well object to Mr. Flanigan on the additional ground that, with Spain already entering the inevitably difficult post-Franco era—even though the aging generalissimo is still nominally in charge—the Madrid post is not one for on-the-job training. A skilled professional is called for at a time when Spain faces painful adjustment and probable upheaval. The President would be well advised to take the Foreign Service's rare intervention to heart and withdraw the nomination of Mr. Flanigan.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Whither Portugal?

The apparent irrationalism intermittently observable in Lisbon is undoubtedly due largely to the lack of clarity in the power makeup of the heterogeneous and delicately-balanced structure of the bodies making up the government. These, after all, have no mandate from the nation and are in theory only there in a caretaker role until elections can clarify the situation next spring. But the irrationalism is also an expression of general insecurity, with differences of view as to how to handle urgent problems of the moment, rivalry for the future electorate and probably some sort of subconscious fear of "sinister forces" all overlaying one another in changing permutations. The latest sensation and the shift in the power structure it has caused have probably strengthened the left even further. On the other hand, Spínola's successor and sometime military superior, Costa Gomes, is undoubtedly a moderate and a cold fish into the bargain. Whether he will be successful in restoring

some sort of level-headedness to those around him, or whether it will shortly become his own turn to walk the plank, remains to be seen.

—From the *Neue Zürcher Zeitung* (Zurich).

Portugal has stumbled against the self-evident truth that democracy, as practiced in Western Europe, is an organic growth. It does not spring fully-armed from the ruins of a dictatorship. The country may have further and worse crises to endure before the form of its governmental system is established.

What is happening now is the struggle for position before the elections in March, which are far enough away to cause anxiety not only about the interim but about whether they will ever take place. Only the left is organized. . . . But although Gen. Spínola was clearly not the man to preside over the current bedlam, there is good reason to believe that it will not all be "crisis and chaos," as he fears. . . .

—From the *Guardian* (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

October 2, 1899

LONDON—The Daily News Berlin correspondent telegraphs that Queen Wilhelmina has received a letter from Queen Victoria, in which the latter deeply deplures the turn in the Transvaal crisis and assures Queen Wilhelmina that she had exerted all her influence to the limits of her constitutional rights in favor of a peaceful settlement.

Fifty Years Ago

October 2, 1924

WASHINGTON—This baseball-mad town greeted its victorious team in a monster demonstration as the club returned home yesterday. The thousands on hand were led in the cheering by President Coolidge, senators, representatives and District of Columbia officials. The crowd's favorites were the young manager of the Washington Senators, Eddy Harris, and veteran pitcher Walter Johnson.



'Don't Expect Immediate Improvement. Remember, We Didn't Get You Into This Mess Overnight.'

Kissinger, Haig and J. Edgar

By William Safire

WASHINGTON—Last year, after learning that I was among the 17 government officials and newsmen illegally wiretapped, I called Al Haig to find out if President Nixon had known about the tap on my line.

"Absolutely not," said Haig. "The President was shocked to learn about it just now."

The general was lying, it seems. In testimony released as part of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee's whitewash of the Kissinger-Haig role in wiretapping, Sen. Fulbright asked: "So it is correct to conclude that the President personally requested that each of these individuals be tapped?"

Our next NATO commander replied artfully: "... Three or four weeks ago the President signed a letter suggesting that he approved them, and, therefore, I believe that he did."

Curious Thought

Then Haig added a curious thought about Nixon's approval of each of these invasions of privacy: "Now, how formally that was done, whether it was done by Mr. Ehrlichman or Mr. Haldeman in his behalf, or Dr. Kissinger running it by him, I can't say." Consider those words, because they reveal a conception on a plural president that is at the root of so much of the Watergate agony. When I recently remonstrated with Haig for lying to me last year about whether the President "knew," he replied in the same vein: "You know, Bill, the President is more than one man."

The idea of a hydra-headed president, with accountability diffused and blame unfixed, is the Kissinger-Haig defense against a hearing responsibility for their active sponsorship of an illegal White House spying operation. They were just "following orders" from a president who—in their eyes—was sometimes J. Edgar Hoover, sometimes John Mitchell, and once in a while the individual who had been elected to the job. Spying on his colleagues was necessary, Kissinger explained over the sound of Sen. Case's sympathetic chucking, to show the fierceness of his own loyalty—after all, Henry had long experience in Washington under Democratic Presidents. "I was a friend of both Jack and Robert Kennedy," he said. "I conducted negotiations with the North Vietnamese for Harriman and Katzenbach. I saw a great deal of Robert Kennedy before his assassination and, of course, I was a consultant to the President then."

Forgotten

This decade-long record of top-level Washington experience was suddenly forgotten by Kissinger when asked to explain his remark to director Hoover that Henry and his friends would destroy whoever did this "leaking."

"I was new in Washington," he explained. "... I might have had a tendency to show him that I was alert to the danger of security."

Dead men tell no tales, Kissinger and Haig have decided, and—as expected—they have tried to place the largest portion of guilt about the wiretaps at the doorstep of the FBI.

In several cases, mine included, the orders to wiretap were requested by William Sullivan, deputy FBI director, who said he received surveillance requests from Al Haig. Hoover would then get

written authorization from the attorney general and the taps went on. But Kissinger and Haig now claim the FBI documents lie, swearing they knew nothing about certain of the taps which were attributed to them.

Whom does that leave holding the bag? J. Edgar Hoover, who was deep-shed by the grin reaper a while back, and William Sullivan, who insists that Haig did indeed make the wiretap requests he now denies.

If we are to believe the Kissinger-Haig defense, we must believe that the FBI was run with no concern for professionalism, with embarrassing activities left lightly covered by stories that could readily be disavowed, which was not the way J. Edgar Hoover was known to operate.

The conflict in testimony between the Kissinger-Haig defense and the testimony of the living FBI men is absolute: Somebody is committing consistent perjury, and nobody in government is interested in finding out who's lying.

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee investigation was a joke; Sen. Scott even called that the protests of the people who were tapped was "a disgusting performance"; the committee recoiled from the line that Kissinger dropped about yet another FBI program of wiretapping, not yet revealed.

The special prosecution force does not find illegal wiretapping ideologically satisfying and has dropped it. The last I heard from Leon Jaworski was a message relayed to me by Al Haig a few months ago to "tell your man Safire to lay off." Haig said he told the special prosecutor I was not his man.

Which is true enough. Al Haig has boasted to colleagues in San Clemente of a \$200,000-a-year offer in the private sector from the Rockefeller. Let him take it.

The post held with honor by Generals Eisenhower, Gruenther, Ridgway, and Norstad should not go to the overly good soldier who—to this day—thinks that "the president is more than one man."

After the U.S. Economic Summit

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON—Despite a certain amount of demagoguery and an inevitable, irreducible degree of partisanship, the U.S. "economic summit" did about as much as could reasonably have been expected to prepare the ground for plotting a new economic policy.

For one thing, the summit demonstrated almost universal agreement that the problems bedeviling Americans are tough, complex, interrelated and resistant to quick solutions.

For another, it dramatized the fact that responsibility for long-term solutions must be shared by the Republican administration and the Democratic Congress. Leaders of both parties will be operating under the healthy prod of the knowledge that their performance will be the main issue in the next presidential election.

Momentum

By pledging to provide his own recommendations within the next week, President Ford has assured that the momentum of the summit will not be lost. And by moving with dispatch himself, he has put pressure on the congressional Democrats to redeem their pledge to act this year on needed economic legislation.

As a practical matter, Congress cannot do much between now and election day. The Democrats are not going to forfeit the economic issue in the midterm campaign by endorsing Mr. Ford's suggestions, but if Republican candidates find the White House program palatable, the next four weeks can provide a healthy dialogue about alternatives in economic policy and set the stage for congressional action in the post-election session.

The most important precepts for that action were set forth by Rep. Barber Conable, R-N.Y., one of the leading Republican economic policy men in Congress.

"Wherever we're going," he said, "we'd better get started and since there isn't any quick solution, and the long-term effort is going to affect and involve everybody, we'd better have

plenty of guidance and mileposts to measure progress along the way."

In line with that suggestion, it might be helpful if the President provided a timetable or set of targets for the action he recommends—as the public can hold both the Congress and the President accountable for what they undertake to deliver.

Mr. Ford is a man of Congress, and he has a realistic sense of the pace of complex legislation on Capitol Hill. But if he believes the national interest requires a trade bill by a certain date, and a tax bill by a certain date, and energy legislation by a certain date, and public employment legislation by a certain date, then he ought to set forth that timetable.

But he has to be equally tough on himself and his administration colleagues in judging fairly and reporting honestly the progress—or lack of progress—on the battles against inflation and recession. Alan Greenspan has set the right tone, in banishing the fairy-tale talk of his predecessor at the Council of Economic Advisors, in favor of some stark appraisals of our economic situation. His candor ought to be the model for all administration economic spokesmen.

In addition to pressing for action, and strict standards for evaluating progress, one other thing is needed from the national leadership. That is a clear signal that equity will be just as important as economic efficiency in setting new policies.

The American people are not children. They understand that some real sacrifices must be made to keep this economic squeeze from becoming an economic catastrophe.

If essential defense and domestic expenditures are to be met, and new investments in energy and resource development made, it is obvious someone is going to have to pay higher taxes.

If the inflationary cycle is going to be broken, without put-

Claire Sterling From Rome:

Italian democratic leaders
are beginning to look
toward the Communists he
to help them out of
their mess.

ROME—There is a scurrilous rumor here to the effect that somebody in the American Embassy has been seen having lunch in a Roman trattoria with somebody in the Communist party. There may be a perfectly simple explanation for this. But considering what sort of thing it might put into the Italian Communist mind, not to mention the Russian mind, our man in the embassy ought to watch his step.

If there is anything that might make the Russians nervous, it is the idea that we Americans would no longer mind too much if the Communists should join the government here. That would be the end of the Yalta line. And if there is anything the Russians have considered sacrosanct in foreign policy for well over a quarter of a century, it is the Yalta line.

Whether for better or worse, this geopolitical line drawn down the middle of Europe by Stalin, Roosevelt and Churchill in World War II has withstood every onslaught of time. If not for the Yalta line, Italy might well be a Communist state by now. But Poland, East Germany, Hungary, Romania and Czechoslovakia might well not be Communist states by now. Czechoslovakia in particular might never have gone Communist in the first place. It is documented history that the Communist coup there in 1948 was possible only because Gen. Eisenhower, in scrupulous regard for the Yalta line, refused to let Gen. Patton's troops move in to liberate Prague before the Red Army could get there. It is also common knowledge that the Red Army's invasion of Prague in 1968 was only possible because the Kremlin could count absolutely on continuing American respect for the same Yalta line. In fact, there is strong evidence that the Russians asked for—and got—explicit reassurance to this effect from Washington before sending a single Red Army tank across the Czechoslovak border. Over the previous decade or so, the Russians could safely rely on the same sort of invaluable American detachment in Budapest, Warsaw and East Berlin.

Troublemakers

In return, of course, we have relied on the Russians to see to it that the Italian Communists, who are among the world's most expert troublemakers, would never actually get out of hand. There were several occasions when they might have taken over here if they had really tried. One was just as World War II was coming to an end, when Italy's Communist partisan fighters were armed to the teeth, and party leader Palmiro Togliatti came

back from Moscow in the time with the word from that revolution was out. If their more hot-headed came close to trying a revolution, in 1947, when we tried to assassinate Togliatti, and again, Stalin's end managed to call them off. Then, there have been moments here when con for a takeover must have been promising to the back room at party quarters. But the good old line has stopped them ever

Over the years, of course we have lost a good deal of revolutionary ardor, and interest they have shown in the government—necessitated by the awful prospect what might happen to should they actually find selves having to govern this try—has lain in some more, some form of partnership governing democratic party even this has been less of overpowering yearning. T. ger, as Italy has drifted and further towards a nervous breakdown, has been that the Italian Communists want to join the government, not to overthrow it, but to help it.

Some years ago, then, I met a certain Luigi Longo, then minister of the interior, with the government party I remember asking him a thought might be the obstacle to that plan. "I that we can't be sure of Americans might do ab he answered. He didn't it was in both of our min nobody could be sure of Russians might do ab the Americans might do, e

Scolded

At the time, as I recall, dola was scolded pretty by the then general secret his party, Luigi Longo, for so recklessly about joint government. Any prospect sort, Longo said flatly party paper L'Unita, was "hypothetical" and unlike anything else for a long time. As time has passed, things have come to suit in Rome that the pro hypothetical no longer. one, Italian democratic who wouldn't have drea such a thing five or 10 y are beginning to look to Communist here to hel out of their mess. By r Italian Communist part real danger of receiving: tation to join in some government partner worse still, of having HBI but to accept. Some day, not even in the too distant there may be nothing left them from this fate w death, except for their in conviction—that, for all i things being said these d the gross inefficiency of and pitifully unwarlike s of the American peo United States will simp this happen. Is it or that even we Americans, I an Communists' last b going to let them down realistic American myse not believe my country so dead to all sentiment

—Letters—

Sexual Bias

May the day come George F. Will (of the persuasion) can expect sort of thing he so sctously supports in "Wro to Sexual Equality for (JET, Sept. 23).

Supposing that Mr. came concerned with domestic duties at hom should be his, oen as "housewife" more a better word? And how he really like that des Bravo McGraw Hill, y urgent "Guidelines for Treatment of the Sexx laudatory attempt at the sexual bias so in built into our culture th escape even intelligent Mr. Will—or doesn't he see it?

Paris. F.J. Mc

Attempts at Pro-Frelimo Rallies

th Africa Cracks Down Black Political Activities

By Charles Mohr

ANNESBURG, Oct. 1 (AP)—Government security officers have initiated what appears to be a crackdown on political activity by this white-ruled country.

Events in neighboring Mozambique, where the Front for Liberation of Mozambique, a Frelimo, has won its against Portuguese colonialism to have excited whites and alarmed white officers.

Breaking up two "pro-demonstrations" last week, police began a nationwide of arrests, searches, interrogations, according to reports.

Police activity was aimed at the black South African Students Organization, black People's Convention, and other groups that have provided a faint voice for dis-urban nonwhites in South Africa.

Leading members of organizations were being and one officer of the group reportedly died to a, press reports said. The

reports added that the police were working around the clock and that leaves had been canceled.

Police officials were guarded in their comments, but confirmed that some arrests had been made.

Rallies, in which searches were conducted, reportedly took place at homes near Durban, in African and mulatto townships near Johannesburg, and at Germiston, Ekurhuleni and King's Cross.

Press accounts put the number of persons arrested at 12 to 30, not counting 12 arrested at Durban last week when the police broke up a pro-Frelimo rally after the authorities had banned the demonstration under the Riotous Assemblies Act.

Several of the homes raided were said to be those of persons who had already been banned.

Under South African law, a banning order restricts movements and residence, makes it illegal to meet with more than one or two persons at a time and also makes it illegal for the banned person to be quoted.

Several important figures in the two black organizations were banned in 1973.

Black Consciousness

The People's Convention has stressed black consciousness and pride. It has a relatively small membership, and has not been very active since the banning of several of its leaders.

The student group has been articulate and persistent in proclaiming pride, spurning white paternalism and condemning the apartheid policies of racial separation.

The English-language press, meanwhile, continued to protest over the arrest of John O'Malley, editor of the Daily News of Durban, which had reported that the organizers of the rally would go ahead with the demonstration after it had been prohibited. Officials said this constituted illegal advertising of a banned meeting. Mr. O'Malley was arrested and later released on bail.

Fellow editors signed a petition of protest and called the affair an attempt to intimidate the press. Even some of the Afrikaans-language papers, which generally support the government, called the treatment of Mr. O'Malley an overreaction.

Denies Membership ts Britain

WELLS, Oct. 1 (AP)—The Economic Community under charges by British anti-market leaders that EEC has been a disaster in its balance of payments and it has increased its deficit.

European Commission said consistent worsening of trade balance with the other countries of the Market was mainly due to continuing deterioration in terms of trade.

The index by which a measures its competitive-trade relations with its and export partners.

In 1973 and 1974, Britain's trade with the outside world rose 12 per cent, because of the sharp rise in oil and imported goods and the slipping of the floating British

written reply to a question of O'Hagan, a British member of the European Parliament, the commission said: "no evidence to suggest, to suppose, that membership of the community has had any effect."

anti-market leaders including Trade Minister Peter Veale suggested in speeches current British general campaign that the community is a disaster.

to commission figures decline in Britain's of payments with the EEC Six began before the Common Market.

Britain showed a trade deficit of \$499 million in 1973. This trade deficit was \$2,115 billion in 1974.

mission said that Britain to the Six last year had faster than to other although import traffic also shot up. "As a result of the community a single trading unit over the next few years, exporters should be able to substantially their the community market," mission said.

It is clear that exporters have benefited in earlier years to market their British counter-merchandise here say, they in the one is on British to prove its own com- in terms of delivery in facing the chal- market membership.

Government ins in Rome

Oct. 1 (UPI)—The administration decided because of differences among Communists into administration.

Clelio Darida told news- his administration—a coalition patterned after the government of Mariano Rumor—would resign to the city

ins said the crisis was differences inside the between the Socialists, the Communist party say in running the city.

Darida's Christian, who oppose this.

id Mr. Darida may try a minority administration, the small Social Democracy. If that fails, the may be disbanded the city and call municipal elec- of schedule.

Correction

Article published in Sept. issue by Hedrick Smith in New York Times from there was an error in that made it appear as a 32-billion-ruble pro- been announced for support for Soviet cen- tually, as correctly sent New York Times, the could have been 1.3 bil- (\$24 billion). The tribune regrets the error.



RIOT DUTY—Members of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Tactical Squad clear Parliament Hill in Ottawa Monday after a violent demonstration during the opening of the 30th Parliament. Earlier about 200 Indians, voicing land claims, and sympathizers battled police. Three officers were hurt and 15 arrests made.

Hungarian Joins Soviet Drive

Red World Parley Goal of Brezhnev, Kadar

By Hedrick Smith

MOSCOW, Oct. 1 (NYT)—Soviet Communist party leader Leonid Brezhnev and his Hungarian counterpart, Janos Kadar, yesterday ended six days of talks by pledging to promote regional party meetings that could lead to a world conference of Communist parties.

A joint communiqué issued late last night also disclosed that Mr. Brezhnev, Mr. Kadar and their senior advisers had concentrated on coordinating economic planning and development of their two countries for the 1975-80 period, but without resolving all key questions.

Despite the importance attached by both sides to development of fuel and energy resources—an increasing problem for Hungary and the rest of Eastern Europe—the communiqué indicated that they had not reached agreement on terms of trade. Diplomatic circles suggested that the discussions probably touched on price levels as well as the amounts

that Moscow would supply to Hungary.

The Soviet Union is presumed to want to increase the price of the oil that it sells to Eastern Europe, raising it to about the new high levels charged on the world market, rather than extend beyond the end of 1975 the price levels that it has accorded East European allies during the current five-year-plan period.

Mr. Kadar, who last year curtailed some aspects of Hungary's relatively free-wheeling "new economic mechanism," brought with him his new economic planning chief, Karol Nemeth, as well as Premier Jeno Fock and other top experts.

In his welcoming speech last Thursday, Mr. Brezhnev emphasized the need to "make ever fuller use of the possibilities" of close economic cooperation among Communist states and to pro-

vide "fresh proof" of the significance of the Warsaw Pact's economic arm, Comecon.

The relative mildness of the communiqué's language and the references to the need for "further work to coordinate the five-year plans," in realms of modern technology as well as fuels, suggested that differences remained despite the extremely cordial atmosphere of Mr. Kadar's visit and the Soviet reception of the Hungarian leader.

During his public appearances here, Mr. Kadar has acted as a spokesman for the proposed new worldwide conference of Communist parties, halting the last one in 1969 as a success. The Soviet Union, which since July, 1973, reportedly has been the prime mover in private for this conference, has taken a more modest public role, evidently to avoid appearing too eager.

If People, Army Lose Faith in Him

Thieu Denies Corruption, Offers to Resign

By James M. Markham

SAIGON, Oct. 1 (NYT)—President Nguyen Van Thieu denied tonight allegations of corruption that had been recently lodged against him, but offered to resign from office if, as he put it, "the entire people and army no longer have confidence in me."

In a generally conciliatory two-hour televised talk to the nation, Mr. Thieu also promised to amend a restrictive decree on political parties that in effect has made his own Democracy party the only legal political organization in South Vietnam.

The somber, straightforward discourse, which had been eagerly awaited in political circles here, was Mr. Thieu's personal response to a loose opposition coalition of Catholics, Buddhists and newspapermen that has become increasingly vocal in the last two months.

Disparate Opposition

As such, it indicated that Mr. Thieu's regime will continue a flexible, partially accommodating approach to the disparate opposition, which has yet to demonstrate mass support.

"I am not disturbed by a few small demonstrations," Mr. Thieu declared confidently.

At the same time, woven throughout the President's remarks were repeated warnings that domestic unrest would only play into the hands of the Communists, who, he asserted, were planning a "general offensive" timed for early next year. At several points, Mr. Thieu suggested that some of his domestic opponents were merely "lackeys" of the Communists.

Even his seemingly magnani-

mous offer to resign assumed that "the entire people and army" would be misled by "the distortions of Communist propaganda and subversive, false peacekeepers."

Dealing at length with the question of press freedom, Mr. Thieu promised "favorable conditions" to "papers that sincerely want to contribute to the building of democracy."

Mr. Thieu avoided a point-by-point refutation of an accusation of corruption drafted by the Rev. Tran Huu Thanh, a conservative priest who once worked for the

late President Ngo Dinh Diem. Father Thanh's lengthy manifesto charged that Mr. Thieu has profited from various illegal land and housing deals, that his wife takes a commission from a supposedly charitable hospital she founded, that his brother-in-law made a fortune in fertilizer speculation and that his relatives illegally profited from government-subsidized rice shipped to impoverished central Vietnam.

"Let me affirm," Mr. Thieu said, "that all these charges were either exaggerated or simply groundless. I would challenge anyone who could point to any corrupt practice that I have ever indulged in, from the time I was a lieutenant up to today."

Kenya's Cancel Work Permit of A U.S. Geologist

ADDIS ABABA, Oct. 1 (UPI)—Kenya has canceled the work permit of an American geologist involved in a legal battle with high government officials for ownership of a huge ruby mine located in the Tsavo National Game Park.

Diplomatic sources in Nairobi said that Elliott (Tim) Miller, who had been in hiding in Kenya for nearly a month, turned himself in to immigration officials Saturday and was informed that his permit was being lifted on the grounds that his original application, filed in 1965, was filled out wrong.

Mr. Miller did not lose his visa, however, and in theory at least could still return to Kenya as a visitor, according to these sources. He left the country Saturday for London.

Meanwhile, Mr. Miller's partner, John Saul, who was expelled from Kenya in June, denied government charges that he was involved in the smuggling of ivory and gemstones from the country. "It's a lot of rubbish," he said.

He also said that a Washington Post dispatch on their case (EIT, Sept. 28-29) was inaccurate when it said that he and Mr. Miller had exported 1.5 million carats of rubies. He said they had exported only 300 kilograms of red corundum containing rubies worth \$80,000 to \$40,000 and not 300 kilos of rubies as the article suggested. Corundum is the rock in which rubies and other valuable gemstones are found.

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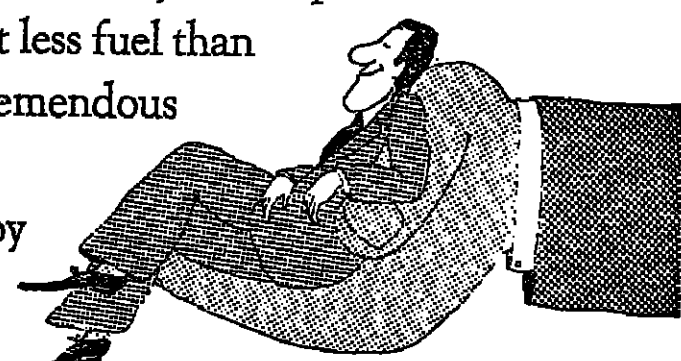
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AIR FRANCE
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Waving Fingers at the Gale

One of the penalties the world must pay for today's instant communication is the instant simplification that goes with it. When President Ford and Mr. Kissinger bore down on the very tough problem posed by global inflation—and the part played in it by arbitrary increases in the price of oil—it was promptly dubbed, by the instant analysts, a "get tough" policy. And the response, from, among others, the Shah of Iran, visiting in faraway Australia, was not to what the President and the secretary of state said, but to how their remarks had been interpreted. "No one can wave a finger at us," said the Shah, "because we will wave a finger back."

Waving fingers to still a global economic gale is about as effective as whistling for a wind in a calm. The developing oil-producing nations have a case, and the Shah made it, sketchily, in his interview. The President of Venezuela has made it at greater length and with rather more plausibility in advertisements directed toward the American public. The case goes back to the crux of the matter: the terms of trade.

Producers of all raw materials have been very largely at the mercy of world market prices for their commodities. This has been tempered at times by various international cartel arrangements, as in sugar and coffee, and differing forms of local control have affected the price of other foodstuffs. Least affected by actual price-fixing have been in-

dustrial products in a highly competitive market. Yet the costs of those products have risen, largely through demand both among the industrialized and developing nations, and it is the latter who have been most severely affected.

To reduce these diverse and complex factors in the terms of trade to a rational basis will be far from easy. Lowering prices for industrial products does not only require shaving profits—and thereby reducing incentives and capital for investment—but lowered wages as well, so long as energy and raw material costs are fixed, or increase. And that, as the current election campaign in Britain will probably make clear, creates a very dangerous political situation. France is approaching its energy problem bravely, but there is little indication that its course will reduce the costs of its products. There is no facile answer to the questions posed by terms of trade in unilateral action by any country.

That answer can only be supplied by what the President and Mr. Kissinger advocate: International action that will take the interests of all into account. But in the meanwhile, oil prices, set by the world's most effective cartel, are adding to the confusion, making both manufactured goods and food more expensive for everyone—including the oil producers. The Shah may wave his finger at that, but if he hopes Iran will be more than a big oil well, he must take it into account.

Détente

No one is going to oppose the ideal of Soviet-American détente, in its pure meaning, any more than one would willingly choose a world of tension and hostility in preference to a "generation of peace." The issue is whether the pursuit of détente is being wisely conducted, with proper regard for fundamental interests and full realization of pitfalls as well as rewards.

Secretary of State Kissinger's long-promised testimony before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee last week provided a convenient summation of the sound conceptual arguments which he has developed in a series of statements over recent years.

He gave needed emphasis to the point that détente is a continuing process, a dynamic relationship, not a state of grace that at a given time will be finally achieved, signed and sealed, permitting the two superpowers to move on to other things. Détente is a pattern of mutual behavior that arises from each side's perception of its own self-interest. To be effective, in short, détente must give each side something that it wants.

The chief reservation about the policy of détente, as conceived by Mr. Kissinger under two presidents now, is that this country may find itself settling for minimal tangible benefit for itself in pursuit of a desirable abstraction, while the Soviet leadership successfully extracts real concessions in return for empty lip service.

Nowhere is this danger more clearly raised than in Secretary Kissinger's discussion of expanding trade relations between the United States and the Soviet Union. "The significance of trade . . . is inflated out of all proportion," he said, when political concessions—on Soviet emigration policy or other matters—are demanded in exchange. Is it really?

It is difficult to talk with a single Soviet official these days without learning that, far from being inflated out of proportion, trade is the single most important component in détente, as viewed from Moscow. Basing of nuclear tensions, formal recognition of the European status quo—these are desired goals of Soviet foreign policy; but the desperate, driving impulse of détente is access to Western advanced technology.

The broadest criticism to be made of the détente policy as so far implemented is that the extent of the political cost which the Russians are willing to pay for this access has scarcely even been tested in American diplomacy.

Mr. Kissinger argues that this country's bargaining power is limited, for the technology the Russians so desire is available as well from other countries as the United States. True in principle, perhaps, but demonstrably false in the recent years' experience of frustrated Soviet trade missions around the world. The dimensions of scale in the Soviet economy are so vast, the capacity of the Western industrial world—excluding the United States—so small by comparison, that only this country can begin to provide the massive capacity which Moscow requires.

Even the working procedures on the American side of the trade bargaining process can be faulted, despite high-level assurances to the contrary. While the Soviets envisage their many transactions in the broad context of political and economic needs, the American side has too often been content to let private entrepreneurs make their own deals on a purely commercial basis. If the government finally moves in to consider these transactions from a national interest viewpoint, it may be too late to matter.

The danger of détente as it has been pursued, therefore, is that the United States may get an eloquently expressed design for interrelationship, while the Russians get a new generation of computers. Compounding this imbalance, principles of behavior—however solemnly agreed—can be readily revoked, technological knowledge once disclosed can never be withdrawn.

Many in the executive branch as well as the Congress are well aware of these dangers. It is their responsibility to restrain an enthusiastic political leadership in the White House and State Department from succumbing to the abstract desirability of superpower détente, and insist that every single economic and political engagement with the Soviet Union be studied for its measure of mutual benefit, on its own merits.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Toward Cyprus Peace

The overwhelming (307 to 90) approval by the House of a binding cutoff in military aid to Turkey until "substantial progress" is made toward a Cyprus settlement dramatizes American revulsion against the massive Turkish aggression on the island. The action was also aimed at forcing administration compliance with laws that mandate such a cutoff when a recipient country misuses American military assistance.

Secretary of State Kissinger warned Congress that this move would be "destructive" of his efforts to advance a solution for Cyprus, but the exact opposite seems more plausible. Washington will now find it very difficult to maintain anything like the normal flow of military aid unless Turkey—currently the strongest party by far in the dispute—will demonstrate greater willingness to order the troop and territorial with-

drawals that will make fruitful negotiations possible. Mr. Kissinger is now in a stronger position to make that point than he was before the House voted.

One hopeful development is an indication from the Turks that the negotiations between leaders of the two Cyprus communities should move on from the agreement on prisoner exchange and strictly humanitarian matters to issues of political substance. These talks can continue even while Greece and Turkey are preoccupied with their election campaigns.

Prospects for a Cyprus settlement and solutions for other combustible Greek-Turkish questions—including those involving oil drilling rights, territorial waters and air space in the Aegean—will be greatly enhanced if both countries emerge from the elections with strong majority governments.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

September 27, 1899

LONDON—A Herald correspondent learned yesterday from a private but well-informed source that though Her Majesty's government has been doing its utmost to bring the Boers to reason without force, they have very little hope of doing so while maintaining their position, and it is feared there will be war before October is many days old. The Press Association states that there is every probability that Parliament will be called together for a special session in two or three weeks.

Fifty Years Ago

September 27, 1924

NEW YORK—Arthur Brisbane, the chief editorial writer for William Randolph Hearst, raised a storm of applause by telling the Rotary Club here that he intended to vote for President Coolidge at the forthcoming elections. Mr. Brisbane declared that, in his opinion, all the candidates were honest and conscientious men, but that he would vote for President Coolidge because he thinks the President is right in urging that the air defenses of the country, rather than the Navy, be developed.



'Hag & Hag.'

Henry Kissinger Reconsidered

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON.—At his confirmation hearings a year ago, Secretary of State Kissinger was asked his view of CIA covert operations. He replied in terms of American values: "I would say that our genius does not reside in clandestine activities on a broad scale." He added the caveat that he thought it would be dangerous to abolish "certain types of these activities."

Another public expression of Kissinger's views on interference in other countries was President Nixon's speech of last June 5, warning against too strong American support for the cause of Soviet Jews and dissidents. The voice was the voice of Nixon, but the hands were surely the hands of Kissinger.

"We would not welcome the intervention of other countries in our domestic affairs, and we cannot expect them to be cooperative when we seek to intervene directly in theirs. We cannot gear our foreign policy to transformation of other societies."

While opposing intervention in behalf of freedom in the Soviet Union, we now know, Kissinger presided over a program of subversion that helped turn Chile from democracy to tyranny. He did so not with his public attitude of concern for American values and respect for national sovereignty but with an arrogant assumption of the right to determine the fate of other societies. He reportedly told the Forty Committee, which controls secret activities abroad: "I don't see why we need to stand by and watch a country go Communist due to the irresponsibility of its own people."

Humpty Dumpty

The point of reciting the record is not to catch Kissinger in some more dissembling. Anyone who cares knows by now that that is his nature. Even after the Chile caper was exposed, he could not resist misrepresenting its character when he urged congressional leaders not to restrain covert operations. He is like Humpty Dumpty, who said in a rather scornful tone: "When I use a word, it means just what I chose it to mean—neither more nor less."

The need, rather, is for the country to see Kissinger whole, without start and in his eyes. Along with his undoubted leadership, there are some defects that are increasingly apparent and that require correction elsewhere.

Two thoughtful appraisals of the Kissinger record have just appeared. One, written for the Boston Globe, by Richard Holbrooke, managing editor of the magazine Foreign Policy.

Other, in the current Atlantic, is by Thomas L. Hughes, president of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. Holbrooke calls Kissinger's shiffling, calling him "the most successful diplomat in American history" but puts a critical focus on his methods and values. He can maneuver effectively,

Holbrooke suggests, because he operates without limits of principle or conviction. In the Vietnam negotiations, for example, he was wholly free of any consistency based on a set of moral beliefs. "Nor does he let 'human beings interfere with policy.' Some of his former associates 'consider him wholly without feeling for human suffering.'"

And he is "obsessively secretive." His aim is to remove the constraint of what Holbrooke calls America's "natural and healthy taste for open debate." He keeps anyone else from sharing in the real work of foreign policy.

In short, the Kissinger method is to operate alone, without the restraints normally imposed on officials by principle, institutions or even law. Just the other day he told a group of senators that he owned a considerable fortune in Turkey and indicated that he proposed to ignore the law unless explicitly ordered to obey it.

Hughes concentrates on the substantive effects of leaving everything to Kissinger. This "personalism," he suggests, risks putting the whole emphasis of American foreign policy on matters that interest Kissinger—or are susceptible to his talents—but that may not deserve such dominance.

Thus the Kissinger years have put enormous weight on the idea of détente with the Soviet Union. But what if the instrumental gains of détente, Hughes asks, "are mostly public relations" or what if the United States and Soviet Union together opt out of the hard issues that are going to be "the world's work for the rest of this century?"

It is no secret now what those deeper issues are: Resources, food, energy, economics. One reason that there has been inadequate attention to them is that they have not happened to interest the man who alone makes Amer-

ican foreign policy. After a year of selling arms to the Persian Gulf states and parading Richard Nixon through the streets of Cairo, Kissinger has suddenly discovered that the price of Arab oil is too high. We should not have had to wait for him.

There is no visible political substitute for Kissinger. But other institutions, in Congress and the executive, must reassess other values and other interests than his. We cannot let Kissinger alone define America's genius and the world's concerns.

WASHINGTON.—There is an old axiom that becomes more important as the world becomes more interdependent. The axiom is: Governments cannot do one thing.

That is, governments cannot do only one thing. Every governmental action has consequences other than the consequences it was designed to have. In fact, the unintended (and often undesired and undesirable) effects of government actions frequently are more important than the intended effects.

It would be nice—if it also would be amazing—if the oil-producing nations, and especially the Arabs, would pause in their mischief long enough to consider how that action applies to what they are doing.

Intentions

Last winter when the producers' cartel decided to raise prices and restrict production, the cartel members had several intentions. They wanted to make a lot of money and to isolate Israel, diplomatically, by putting intense

Letters

Feeding the World

Re the editorial "Crops and Credibility" (ET, Sept. 19):

It seems that the United States is expected to supply the world with food at no cost, as the loans are very rarely repaid, while the Arab nations, which are growing rich very rapidly, are doing very little. Why not give them the privilege of buying some of the surplus U.S. food for oil and give the food to some of the poor and starving countries as a gesture of their generosity.

It cost the U.S. billions of dollars to develop the ability to produce this abundance of food which many believe belongs to the entire world. If the rest of the world needs the food produced by the U.S. let them at least try to help in self-improvement programs such as population control. If population control is against their moral principles, then let their moral principles help to relieve their hunger.

I do not feel that when the food conference begins in Rome the United States must deem it necessary to increase its contribution, which will cause a rise in prices to even the poor at home, while the hungry nations create more hungry people to feed. Perhaps setting quotas for these countries and letting them control their population to meet these quotas would be a step in the right direction. I am 100 per cent in favor of helping to feed

the world, but not by ourselves. I feel that the other countries, which have the wealth and resources should share equally the cost.

M. R. SINGER.

Barcelona.

Equality for Women

Why, if George F. Will (ET, Sept. 23) is so convinced of the triviality of "Guidelines" for Equal Treatment of the Sexes in McGraw-Hill Book Co. Publications, does he devote an entire column to running it down?

He charges that "they want to change reality and they think they can do this by tinkering with the language." What he seems to be forgetting is that all major publishing houses and newspapers operate with guidelines, written or unwritten, that far from obscuring reality, or merely consistency prescribe the written use of much spoken language. Among the most famous of these guidelines is "Watch Your Language," by Theodore Bernstein of The New York Times; Bernstein had already banned most uses of "lady" in his 1955 edition.

Chances to McGraw-Hill for (delatery) recognizing that the distinction between "woman" and "housewife" deserves at least as much mention as the distinction between "which" and "that."

LYNN PAYER.

Paris.

U.S. Role Examined

Mideast 'Commitment'

By Stephen S. Rosenfeld

WASHINGTON.—The idea of sorting out and reducing U.S. foreign commitments is such a firm part of the post-Vietnam conventional wisdom that it comes as something of a shock—but, on reflection, a useful and encouraging one—to be warned that the Mideast is one place where American commitments may have to be increased.

Indeed, as set forth by Harvard professor Nadav Safran in the latest issue of Foreign Affairs magazine, it's already happening. The Syrian-Israeli and Egyptian-Israeli troop disengagement accords were brought into being by American commitments to provide aid and support to the local parties and to police the accords. "Additional and increasingly weighty American commitments" will have to be made, Safran says in his article entitled "Engagement in the Middle East," to move negotiations forward on the much more difficult substantive issues that remain.

Bridle

At the word "commitment" to be sure, many Americans instinctively bridle. To them it means involvement, trouble, over-reaching, troops, war, Vietnam.

To Safran, however, and to Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, whose Mideast policy he admires, "commitment" has a contrary, positive aspect: to provide a mutually agreeable link and cement between the parties and, without giving either side an advantage in preparation for war, to give both sides incentives and channels to move toward a settlement.

To judge by the record so far, this is a popular course for Americans. With virtually none of the sharp debate that still marks deliberations on Vietnam, the Congress has accepted the troop disengagement accords and voted the substantial sums of aid requested to implement them. To an extent that few could have foreseen, popular partisanship in the Arab-Israeli dispute has yielded to the consensus that support for both sides is in their mutual interest, too.

Ray of Light

This is a ray of light in a dark sky, one not adequately appreciated. Kissinger's astute diplomacy has taken the popular spotlight, but for the long haul you need a policy supported by Congress—surely Vietnam taught all of us that—and Kissinger's Mideast strategy seems both to require and to call for such support in a way that could not be

imagined if the policy aimed exclusively at either the security of Israel or the assurance of Arab oil.

There is no reason to believe, by the way, that Gerald Ford's accession to the presidency has altered the essentials of this policy.

Not so long ago the guiding principle of American global policy, or at least the guiding rhetoric, lay in the softly comforting Nixon doctrine, whose promise it was to ease the security burden of friendly states from American shoulders onto their own. As Mr. Nixon no doubt knew, Americans were aching to hear that their retreat from a certain kind of activist world leadership would leave our friends as well as ourselves better off.

The emerging Mideast truth is, however, that a hands-off policy is out of the question. It is hard to think of any similar situation where all the parties to a dispute were so eager to involve the United States in its settlement. If in Vietnam we were a large part of the problem, in the Mideast we are a large part of the solution. This is a heavy charge to us but it is a tribute and a source of leverage too.

Permanent Part

So it is that, while the United States is seeking to reduce its responsibilities in many other parts of the world, it is consciously increasing its role overall—though not in the crucial sense of military participation—in the Mideast and is making itself a virtually permanent part of the political furniture of that region. No one can fairly say there are no dangers for the United States. The rationale for expanding American commitments in the new flux is to keep those dangers within bounds. It means we are building ourselves into an uncertain future, but the alternative—the replacement of the American restraining hand with a Soviet manipulative hand—seems worse.

In the past Kissinger has shied away from acknowledging that the United States is becoming "guarantor" of a Mideast settlement. In this matter Safran finds him excessively defensive. The administration would be better advised to stress its "monumental" interests in the region "instead of minimizing the commitments that would serve them," Safran argues. "American wealth and power and American intelligence and idealism have seldom had a worthier object."

Energy, Food and Famine

By George F. Will

pressure on the oil-consuming nations of Europe, North America and Japan.

But, presumably, the oil-producing nations did not intend their policy to help cause—as a potential side effect—death on a scale far beyond that which World War II produced.

The sober truth is that the price and production decisions of a few officials of a few oil-producing nations have helped bring more than 50 million people in Africa and along the southern rim of Asia to the brink of slowly death by starvation.

The officials of the oil-producing nations probably did not pause last winter, while launching their price and production policies, to consider the link between energy and food. They are not alone in not understanding agriculture.

Agriculture is the most important and least understood of the world's major industries. Indeed, one measure of the general ignorance about agriculture is the fact that many people think it is odd to call agriculture an industry. But social analyst Peter Drucker is correct:

"Agriculture in the developed countries has become the most productive, the most capital-intensive, the most highly mechanized, and altogether the most industrial of all modern industries. It is an industry with a very high input of scientific knowledge per unit of production. From being the most traditional sector, agriculture in the developed countries has become the most progressive sector."

Fertilizer

The industrial dimension of agriculture—and the energy component—is increasingly important even in developing nations. It involves the use of heavy machinery and, most important, fertilizer.

One billion people—a quarter of the world's population—depend for the extra crop yields that fertilizers produce.

In recent years India became virtually self-sufficient in wheat, thanks to a new grain that is very dependent on fertilizer. But the most important fertilizer is nitrogen, and much of it comes from natural gas and petroleum. This year India is suffering a one-million-ton fertilizer shortage, in large measure because oil production has been cut and because soaring fertilizer costs caused the U.S. government to restrict fertilizer exports. (Even with a partially protected supply, U.S. farmers this year will spend 50 per cent more—nearly \$2 billion more—on fertilizer than they spent last year.)

India Loses

For every 15-cent pound of fertilizer that India lacks, India loses 10 pounds of wheat. This year's fertilizer shortage will cost India 10 million tons of grain—a year's supply for 50 million Indians.

Americans use three million tons of fertilizers on lawns, rose gardens, nonplastic football fields, cemeteries and for other ornamental purposes. Various oil-producing nations are "flaring" burning as waste—4.5 trillion cubic feet of natural gas each year. That is 10 times more natural gas than the United States uses each year to produce nitrogen fertilizer and it is enough to produce double the current world consumption of nitrogen fertilizer.

When the oil-producing nations made their price and production decisions last winter, they did not intend to produce a fertilizer shortage to discombobulate the world agricultural industry, and to expose millions to famine. But the fact that this great evil was unintended will not make anyone's life easier, or longer.

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(Continued on next page)

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New York Stock Exchange Trading

-1974- Stocks and Bonds										-1974- Stocks and Bonds									
High	Low	P/E	52	100%	High	Low	Last	Chg	Net	High	Low	P/E	52	100%	High	Low	Last	Chg	Net
Divs in \$			100%	High	Low	Last	Chg			Divs in \$			100%	High	Low	Last	Chg		
Minotest from preceding page.)																			
Alcoa	24	60	87	94	95	+1	1/4			14	54	84	79	9	7	+1	1/4		
Amgen	24	60	87	94	95	+1	1/4			1394	74	1,240	7	22	11%	11%	-1/4		
RochG	1,240	7	22	11%	11%	11%	-1/4			36	21%	Spent	1.26	5	153	23%	22%	22	-1/2
RochTel	7	22	11%	11%	11%	-1/4				594	13	59	13	59	13	59	13	59	13
Rockwell	24	60	87	94	95	+1	1/4			12%	7%	Seaford	2.25	6	107	16%	17%	+1/2	+1/2
Rohm	24	60	87	94	95	+1	1/4			12%	7%	Seaford	2.25	6	107	16%	17%	+1/2	+1/2
Rohm	24	60	87	94	95	+1	1/4			12%	7%	Seaford	2.25	6	107	16%	17%	+1/2	+1/2
Rohm	24	60	87	94	95	+1	1/4			12%	7%	Seaford	2.25	6	107	16%	17%	+1/2	+1/2
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Rohm	24	60	87	94	95	+1	1/4			12%	7%	Seaford	2.25	6	107	16%	17%	+1/2	+1/2
Rohm	24	60																	

U.S. Commodity Price

[illegible]

Market Summary

Oct. 1, 1974			
. Actives—New York			
	Sales	Cost	
el	419,500	40	—
ir	25,500	5	—
o	227,100	10	—
	211,500	23	—
	166,700	64	—

AR No. 11

High	Low	Close
33.00	31.85	32.35
30.55	29.80	30.30
28.30	27.60	28.15
26.75	25.60	25.85

128.00	161.00	145.00	145.00	175.00
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188.00	189.00	173.00	173.00	183.00
192.00	193.00	176.50	176.50	184.50
196.00	198.00	181.00	181.00	191.00
200.00	203.00	185.00	187.00	195.00
204.00	204.00	188.00	188.00	197.00
204.00	205.00	191.00	192.00	200.00

a-Asked; n-Nominal.

R (5,000 troy oz)					
445.00	452.00	439.00	452.00	443.00	
450.00	461.00	447.50	460.00	444.00	

Non Commodities

Low	Class (bid-ask)	Previous close
356	359 -359.50	356.25-356.50

326	329.25-329.50	327.18-327.25
303	308 -308.25	302 -302.75
271	274.50-274.75	270.50-271

248	251	-252	248.50-249
228	230	-230.50	230 -232
761	777	-777 1/2	758 -759
700	715	-716	696 -697

658	672	-673	654	-655
633	641	-642 1/2	625	-627
638	639	-639	604	-605

449	457	-457 1/2	448	-449
441	447	1/2-448	444	-445
430	438	1/2-439	435	-436

437 1/2	436 1/2	438	434	435
438	437	437 1/2	434	436
439	437	438	435	436

on Metal Markets

	Today Bid-asked	Previous Bid-asked
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bars:	626 - 628	641 - 642
----	646 - 647	658 - 660
----	601 - 605	616 - 618
----	620 - 622	635 - 636

.....	3725	-3735	3880	-3900
.....	3320	-3325	3390	-3400
.....	3731	-3732	3733 E	-3734 E

.....	221 - 222	226 - 226.5
.....	224 - 225	226 - 226.5
.....	381 - 384	389 - 391
.....	385 - 386	390 - 392
.....	191.2 - 191.5	190 - 191
.....	194.6 - 194.8	193 - 193.5

Commodities				
	High	Low	Close (bid-asked)	Ch.

—	—	225-225	+ 10
09	270	270-275	+ 1

—	4180-4240	—	5
10	4165	4175-4177	+ 15
37	3980	3865-3888	+ 15
38	3820	3486-3500	+ 20
15	3486	3400-3480	+ 1
—	—	3771-3788	— 20

398	$\frac{7}{-}$		+ 1
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7	894	902-903½	+ 13
2	861	869-870	+ 13½
2	840	852-853	+ 19
		827	+ 20
		813	+ 20

$$\frac{779-790}{2} + 7$$

1974		510	457
May Ark	Pauley P	24	3 1/2

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pean Gold Markets

Oct. 1, 1974

Open	Close	H.C.
151.50	155.75	+4.25
151.75	155.50	+3.75
151.50	155.75	+4.25

dollars per ounce.

European Markets

Yesterday's closing prices

(in local currencies)

London

100/100

100/100

100/100

100/100

100/100

100/100

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Toronto Stocks

Closing prices on Oct. 1, 1974

High Low Last Chg

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American Stock Exchange Trading

Closing prices on Oct. 1, 1974

High Low Last Chg

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Toronto Stocks

Closing prices on Oct. 1, 1974

High Low Last Chg

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